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HEALTH STATISTICS

FROM THE U.S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Disability Days

United States

July 1959 - June 1960

Statistics on volume of restricted-activity days and bed-disability days by age, sex, residence, family income, region, and major activity. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1959-June 1960

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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September 1961

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The U. S. National Health Survey is a continuing program under which the Public Health Service makes studies to determine the extent of illness and disability in the population of the United States and to gather related information. It is authorized by Public Law 652, 84th Congress.

CO-OPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Under the legislation establishing the National Health Survey, the Public Health Service is authorized to use, insofar as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies. For the Health Interview Survey the Bureau of the Census designed and selected the sample, conducted the household interviews, and processed the data in accordance with specifications established by the Public Health Service.

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SYMBOLS AND NOTES

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NOTE: Due to rounding detailed figures within
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DISABILITY DAYS

SELECTED FINDINGS

Restricted activity and bed disability are two measures used by the U. S. National Health Survey to determine the short-term disabling effect of illness and injury on the people of the United States. Estimates of restricted-activity and bed-disability days experienced during July 1959-June 1960 by the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States are presented in this report. These data are classified according to age, sex, place of residence, family income, and major activity of the people. Similar data covering the period from July 1957-June 1958 are shown in a previous report from the U. S. National Health Survey (Series B, No. 10).

The information on these and other health measures was obtained from respondents in some 100,000 household health interviews conducted during the 12-month period from July 1959 to June 1960. This sample of the population produced estimates showing that each person in the civilian noninstitutional population experienced an average of 16 days of restricted activity and 6 days of bed disability during the period July 1958-June 1959. For the most part the same magnitude were reported for the 12-month period July 1957-June 1958: 16 days of restricted activity and 5.8 days of bed disability. However, during July 1957-June 1958 each person experienced an average of 20 restricted-activity days and 8 bed-disability days.

The latter figures reflect the increased disability due to the epidemic of Asian influenza in the fall of 1957.

During July 1959-June 1960 more disability was experienced by women than by men. The sex differential is especially marked between the ages of 15 and 64. The fact that the bearing years fall within this period probably explains much of the sex differential.

Older persons reported more disability days than younger persons. For example, men be-

tween the ages of 25-44 reported an average of 11 days of restricted activity a year, while men 65 years of age and over reported an average of 37 days of restricted activity a year. The effect of advancing years and deterioration of health is also noted in a greater number of bed-disability days among older persons.

People who live in rural-farm areas of the country reported more days of restricted activity per person as a result of illness and injury than persons living in urban and rural-nonfarm areas. The average annual number of bed-disability days are approximately the same in all areas.

As family income increases the number of disability days per person decreases. This inverse relationship has been noted previously by the National Health Survey and by other sources. Whether lower income is responsible for the increase in disability days, or whether health problems among the family members result in reduction of income is not indicated by these data. However, one factor that partially explains why the rate of disability days varies inversely with income is the high proportion of older persons among the lower income groups. Since the rates of disability increase with age, this age differential will tend to increase the rates for the lower income groups.

People who live in the South reported more disability days than persons living in other sections of the country. The lowest number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days were reported from the people who reside in the North Central states.

People whose major activity was "usually working" and women who were "usually keeping house" reported fewer restricted-activity and bed-disability days than did people who were retired or whose major activity was something other than working or keeping house. It should be noted that the number of disability days reported by persons who stated that they were retired decreased as age increased from 45 to 74 years of age. Reasons of health were the probable explanation of early retirement among these people.

SOURCE OF DATA

The information contained in this report is derived from household interviews conducted by the U. S. National Health Survey of a nationwide probability sample of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. During the year, July 1959-June 1960, respondents were interviewed in about 38,000 households with approximately 125,000 members living at the time of the interview. Data about health, social, and demographic characteristics of each household member were recorded on the questionnaire illustrated in Appendix III.

A brief description of the statistical design of the survey, the methods of estimation, and general qualifications of the data obtained from surveys is presented in Appendix I. Since data shown in this report are estimates based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling errors. While the sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude, where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high. Tables of sampling errors and instructions for their use are contained in the section, "Reliability of Estimates," in Appendix I.

Definitions of certain terms contained in this report are explained in Appendix II. Some of the terms have specialized meanings for the purpose of the survey. Familiarity with the definitions will assist the reader in interpretation of the data presented.

Information about short-term disability was obtained in response to three questions in table I of the questionnaire (see table I, columns e-h, Appendix III). For each separate condition reported in response to the "illness-recall" questions (Questions 11-17), a series of questions were asked, including the following questions dealing with disability days.

1. LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did ... cause you to cut down on your usual activities for as much as a day? (The three dots require insertion of the name of the condition.)
2. How many days, including the Saturdays and Sundays?
3. How many of these -- days were you in bed all or most of the day? (The two dashes require insertion of the number of days of restricted activity.)

Two additional questions were asked to determine the number of days lost from work or school. The answers to the three questions shown above are the basis of the estimates of disability days. Since only person-days are shown in this report, a disability day which may have

resulted from more than one condition is counted only once as a day of disability for the person involved.

DISABILITY DAYS BY RESIDENCE, SEX, AND AGE

Restricted-Activity Days

An estimated total of 2.8 billion days of restricted activity was reported for the 12-month period ending June 1960 (table 1). This total represents an average of 16 days of activity restriction during the year for each person in the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States (table 2). A day of restricted activity is defined as a day on which the person cut down on his usual activities for the whole of that day as a result of an illness or an injury. A restricted-activity day may also be a bed-disability day if the person spent all or most of the day in bed because of illness or injury. During July 1959-June 1960 about 37 percent of the days of restricted activity were also bed-disability days.

Before discussing the data for the period July 1959-June 1960 in detail, it is of interest to determine how the rate of disability for this year compares with data collected for the two previous years of the U. S. National Health Survey. Tables A and B show that the rates for the years ending June 1959 and June 1960 were quite similar by sex and residence for both restricted-activity and bed-disability days. The rates for the year ending June 1958 were consistently higher than those in the two later years. These higher rates reflect the effect of the epidemic of Asian influenza during the fall of 1957.

The substantial sex differential in average numbers of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person per year is illustrated in figures 1 and 2. Women reported an average of 18 days a year of restricted activity compared with 14 days a year reported by men. This sex difference is most pronounced between the ages of 15 and 64. For children under 15 years of age both sexes experienced almost the same rate of restricted activity, about 11 days a year. The sex differential is greatest during the childbearing years in women; this explains much of the differential in the total rates for males and females.

Figure 2¹ also shows that as people grow older they experience more days of restricted

¹Figures 2, 3, and 5, have been plotted on a semi-logarithmic scale so that visual comparisons of rates of change within and between curves may be made. If two curves are parallel to each other they have the same rate of increase or decrease. If a curve is horizontal, it has zero rate of change

Table A. Number of restricted-activity days per person per year by sex and residence: United States, July 1957-June 1958, July 1958-June 1959, and July 1959-June 1960

Residence and year	Both sexes	Male	Female
Number of restricted-activity days per person per year			
<u>All areas</u>			
1957-June 1958-----	20.0	17.7	22.2
1958-June 1959-----	15.8	13.6	17.9
1959-June 1960-----	16.2	14.3	18.0
<u>Urban</u>			
1957-June 1958-----	19.7	17.4	21.8
1958-June 1959-----	15.2	12.6	17.6
1959-June 1960-----	15.5	13.6	17.4
<u>Rural nonfarm</u>			
1957-June 1958-----	20.0	17.9	22.1
1958-June 1959-----	15.7	13.8	17.6
1959-June 1960-----	16.5	14.5	18.5
<u>Rural farm</u>			
1957-June 1958-----	21.5	19.1	24.2
1958-June 1959-----	18.8	17.8	19.9
1959-June 1960-----	18.7	17.3	20.2

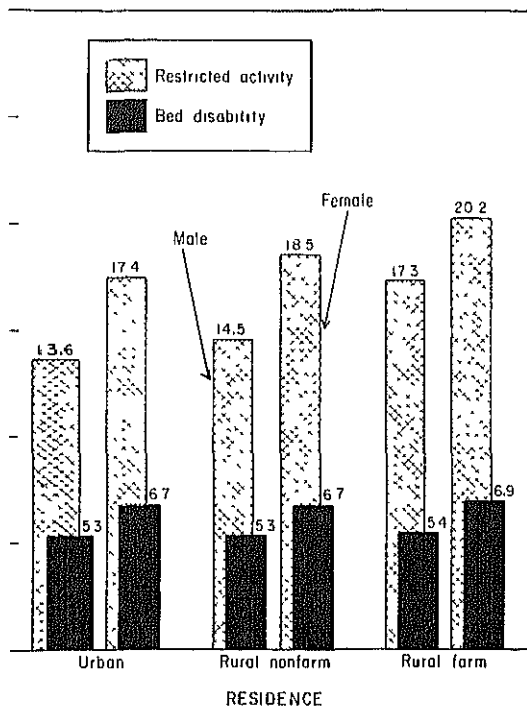


Figure 1. Number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person per year by sex and residence: July 1959-June 1960.

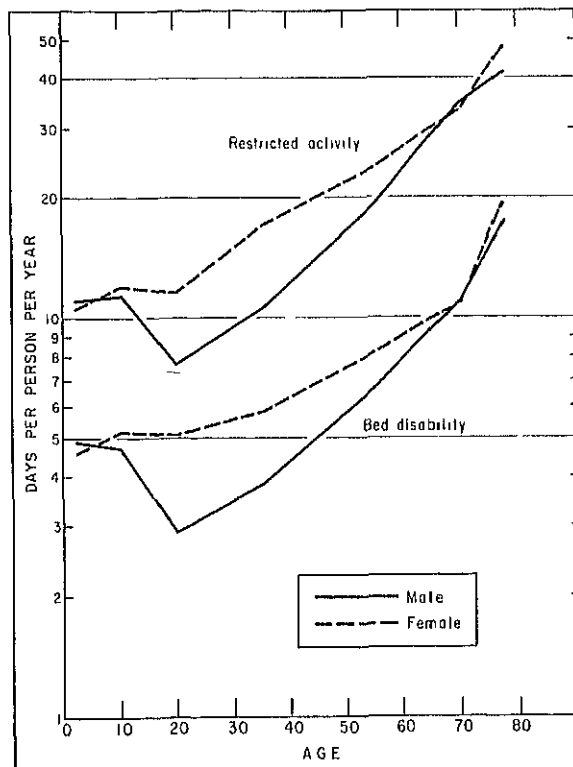


Figure 2. Number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person per year by sex and age: July 1959-June 1960.

Table B. Number of bed-disability days per person per year by sex and residence: United States, July 1957-June 1958, July 1958-June 1959, and July 1959-June 1960

Residence and year	Both sexes	Male	Female
Number of bed-disability days per person per year			
<u>All areas</u>			
July 1957-June 1958-----	7.8	6.9	8.7
July 1958-June 1959-----	5.8	4.9	6.6
July 1959-June 1960-----	6.0	5.3	6.7
<u>Urban</u>			
July 1957-June 1958-----	7.9	6.9	8.9
July 1958-June 1959-----	5.7	4.8	6.5
July 1959-June 1960-----	6.0	5.3	6.7
<u>Rural nonfarm</u>			
July 1957-June 1958-----	7.5	6.8	8.2
July 1958-June 1959-----	5.7	4.8	6.5
July 1959-June 1960-----	6.0	5.3	6.7
<u>Rural farm</u>			
July 1957-June 1958-----	7.6	6.7	8.6
July 1958-June 1959-----	6.4	5.5	7.4
July 1959-June 1960-----	6.1	5.4	6.9

activity than at younger ages. Persons under 45 years of age reported an average of 12 days a year of restricted activity compared with the average of 26 days reported for all persons 45 years of age or older. Several factors may account for the increased number of disability days associated with the aging process. One, the higher incidence of illness or injury among older persons, especially illness due to chronic diseases, and another, possible longer recuperation time for each acute illness or injury.

Examination of the distribution of restricted-activity days by place of residence indicates that the age and sex differentials noted for all areas combined are also present in each of the three areas of residence: urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm. The rate of restricted-activity days for females exceeded that for males in each area. In general, the number of disability days increased with age at about the same rate in each of the residence areas.

Rural-farm residents reported more days of restricted activity than persons who live in the other areas, 18.7 days compared with 16.5 and 15.5 days for rural-nonfarm and urban areas, respectively. However, for persons under 25 years of age the rate of restricted ac-

tivity was lowest for persons residing in rural-farm areas (fig. 3). Only in the age group 25 years and over was the number of restricted-activity days per rural-farm resident higher than in other areas of residence. Among persons 45 years and older, the average number of restricted-activity days was substantially lower among urban residents than among persons of this age group who resided in other areas.

Bed-Disability Days

Each person in the civilian noninstitutional population experienced an average of 6 days a year of bed disability during July 1959-June 1960 due to illness or injury (table B). A day of bed disability is defined as a day on which the person spent all or most of the day in bed because of illness or injury; it is also included in the numbers of restricted-activity days. The total of 1,054,800,000 bed-disability days represents 37.3 percent of the 2,830,100,000 restricted-activity days.

The sex and age differentials noted for restricted-activity days are also present for the bed-disability days. The two sets of curves in figure 2 are very similar in appearance indicating

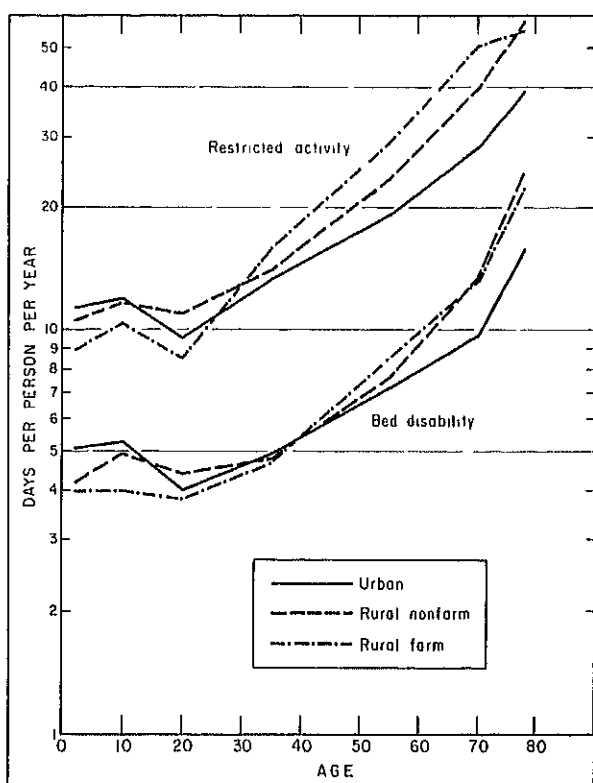


Figure 3. Number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person per year by residence and age: July 1959-June 1960.

Table C. Number of bed-disability days per person per year by sex, age, and residence: United States, July 1959-June 1960

Sex and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural non-farm	Rural farm
Male				
All ages-	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4
Under 15----	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.2
15-44-----	3.5	3.8	3.1	3.2
45-64-----	6.7	6.4	7.2	7.2
65+-----	13.1	11.9	16.0	14.0
Female				
All ages-	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.9
Under 15----	5.0	5.6	4.3	3.8
15-44-----	5.6	5.4	6.0	5.5
45-64-----	8.2	7.9	8.1	5.9
65+-----	13.9	11.7	18.7	18.8

that bed-disability rates follow the same pattern as restricted-activity rates. However, it is interesting that for persons under 25, about 43 percent of the restricted-activity days are also bed-disability days. For persons 25 years of age and over this proportion falls to 35 percent. Perhaps adults find it possible to restrict their usual activities, but are not able to spend the day in bed when they are ill or injured unless required by the severity of the condition.

From figure 3 it is apparent that the average number of bed-disability days per person per year during the period July 1959-June 1960 was approximately the same for each of the areas of residence. However, for persons 65 years and over, the rate of bed disability was appreciably higher in rural-farm and nonfarm areas than in urban areas for both males and females (table C). This difference in bed-disability rates between rural and urban areas of residence was especially marked for older women who reported about 5 more bed-days per person during the year. The excess of bed disability among older residents of rural areas was substantially counteracted by the greater number of bed-disability days per person reported by urban residents under 15 years of age.

DISABILITY DAYS BY INCOME, SEX, AND AGE

Restricted-Activity Days

When rates of restricted activity are classified according to family income, as shown in table 6 and figure 4, it may be seen that, as family income increases, the number of restricted-activity days per person drops. A person living in a family whose income was under \$2,000 a year experienced an estimated 28 days of restricted activity a year, while a household member with a family income of \$7,000 and over reported an average of 13 days a year. The people with family incomes under \$2,000, comprising 14 percent of the population, reported 24 percent of the total number of restricted-activity days. At the other end of the income scale, the 24 percent of the population with family incomes of \$7,000 and over reported only 19 percent of the total number of days of restricted activity. The question as to cause and effect of this relationship—whether low income results in greater disability, or whether disability results in lower income—awaits determination.

An examination of the age distribution of the household members according to family income reveals that the people in the lowest income group are substantially older than those in the other income groups. These people in low income families have a median age of 37.9. The next higher

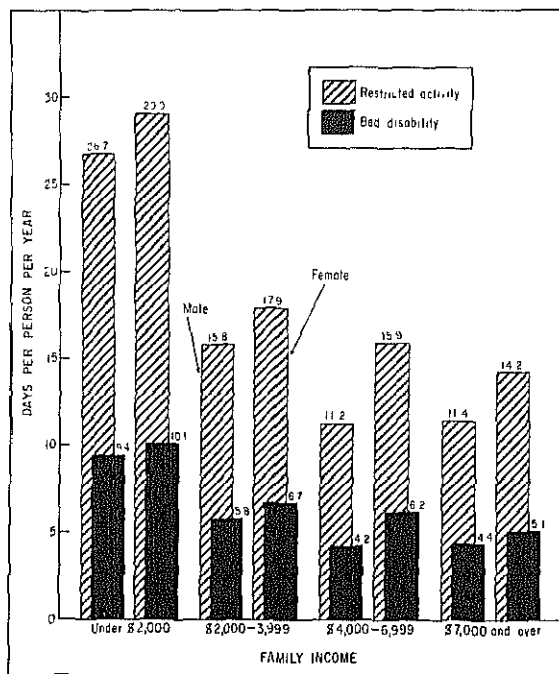


Figure 4. Number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person per year by sex and family income: July 1959-June 1960.

income group, \$2,000-3,999, has a median age of 27.9; the income group, \$4,000-6,999, has a median age of 26.2; and the highest income group, \$7,000 and over, has a median age of 29.6 years. Therefore, if the rates of restricted activity were adjusted to remove the effects of the unequal age distributions among the income groups, it would be expected that the rates for the two income groups under \$4,000 would decline, while the rates for the other two groups would increase. Table D shows that the age-adjusted-disability rates are more evenly distributed, but that the inverse relationship of income and disability rates continues to be present.

A sex difference in rates is present in each of the family income groups (fig. 4). This sex differential is most pronounced in the \$4,000-6,999 income group; females reported an average of 15.9 days of restricted activity a year compared with 11.2 days for males.

The rates of restricted-activity days tend to rise steadily for age groups over 25 years. Under age 25 the rate falls for males and remains approximately level for females. When family income is classified in two groups, under \$2,000 and \$2,000 and over, it may be seen in figure 5

Table D. Number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person per year adjusted to the age distribution of the total civilian noninstitutional population by family income and sex: United States, July 1959-June 1960

Disability days and sex	Family income			
	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-3,999	\$4,000-6,999	\$7,000+
<u>Restricted-activity days</u>				
Both sexes-----	23.7	16.8	14.6	13.7
Male-----	23.7	15.7	12.0	12.4
Female-----	24.0	17.8	17.1	15.0
<u>Bed-disability days</u>				
Both sexes-----	8.5	6.2	5.6	5.2
Male-----	8.2	5.8	4.5	5.0
Female-----	8.8	6.6	7.0	5.5

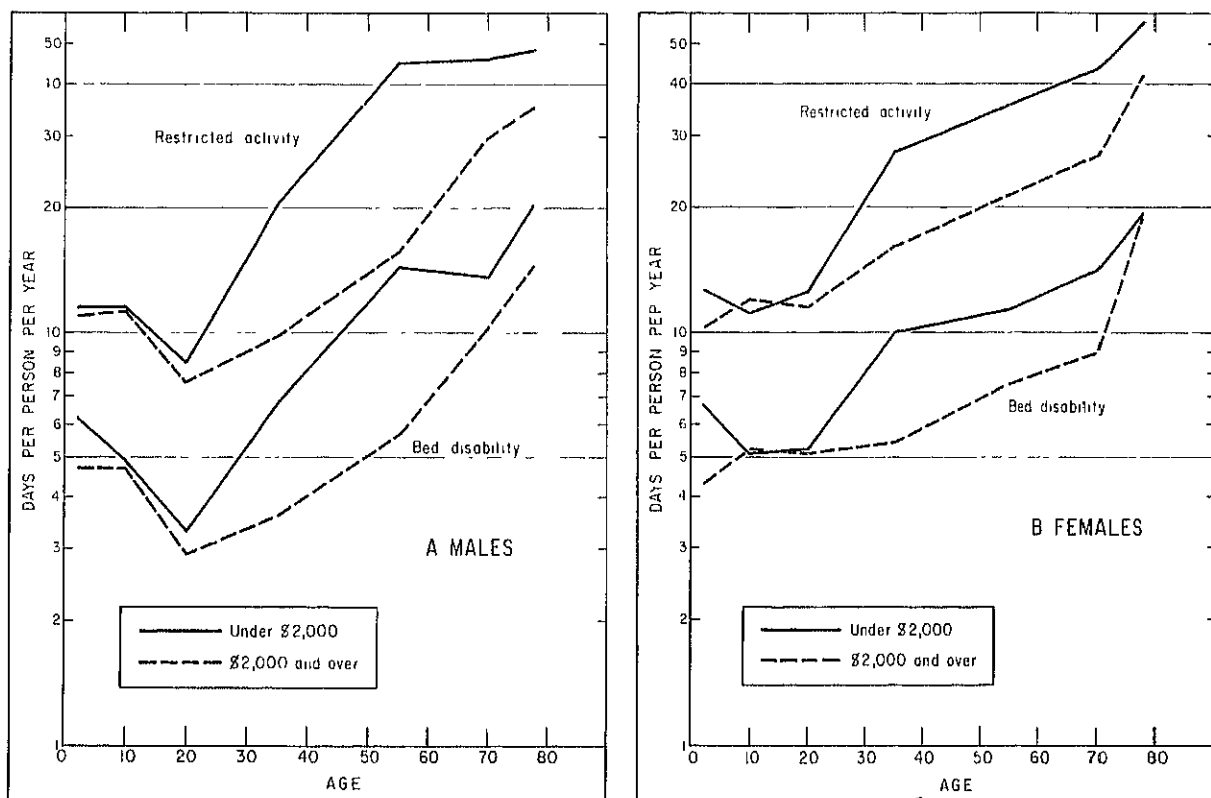


Figure 5. Number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person per year by family income and age for (A) males, and (B) females: July 1959-June 1960.

that the rates are quite similar for the younger people and then diverge for the age groups 25-64. Above age 65 the rates for these income groups tend to converge again. During the middle years of life, the rates for the people with family incomes under \$2,000 are notably higher than those for the other income group.

Bed-Disability Days

The estimated numbers of bed-disability days per person per year are distributed in almost the same patterns as the rates of restricted-activity days with respect to sex and income differentials. The people with an annual family income under \$2,000 experienced an average of 9.8 bed-days a year, or twice as many as the 4.8 days reported by persons with family incomes of \$7,000 and over (table 8).

DISABILITY DAYS BY REGION, SEX, AND AGE

Restricted-Activity Days

When the numbers of restricted-activity days are distributed by region of residence, the data show that residents of the South reported the highest number of days of restricted activity per

person, about 19 days a year. An average of 16 days a year were reported by the residents of the Northeast and West, while persons living in the North Central states reported the fewest number of days, an average of 14 days a year (table 10).

The sex and age differences in rates of restricted activity are again present within each region. However, the difference in rates among the regions of residence was most pronounced for persons over 45 years of age who live in the South, where the average number of restricted-activity days for older persons was substantially higher. For persons over 45 the average number of restricted-activity days was about 35 days a year for persons living in the South, compared with 23 days in the North East and North Central states, and 24 days in the West.

Bed-Disability Days

Estimated numbers and rates of bed-disability days indicate that a person who resides in the South had an average of 7 days of bed disability a year compared with 5 days for a person residing in the North Central states. An average of 6 days of bed disability was experienced each year by residents of the Northeast and West.

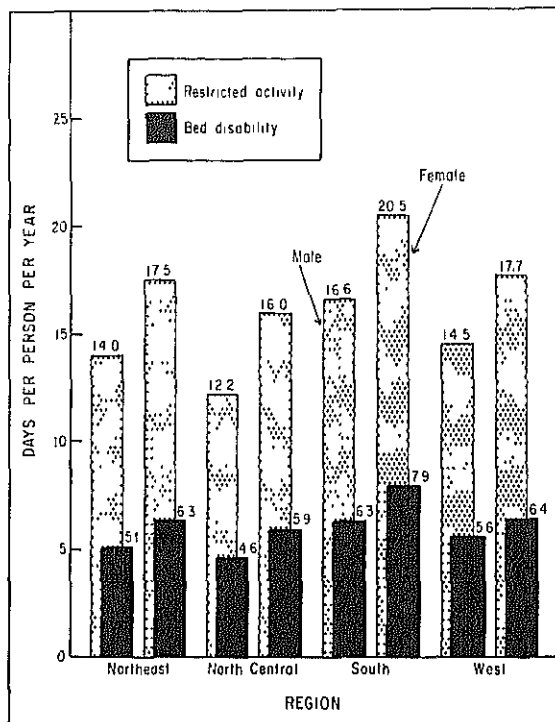


Figure 6. Number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person per year by sex and region of residence; July 1959-June 1960.

Sex and age differences conform to the pattern for days of activity restriction. In each region the disability-day rates were higher for women than men. In general, older residents in each region reported more bed-disability days than did younger persons.

DISABILITY DAYS BY RESIDENCE, SEX, MAJOR ACTIVITY, AND AGE

Restricted-Activity Days

The data shown in table 2 by residence, sex, and age have been further classified by the major activity of each person during the 12 months prior to the household interview. For males, data are presented for five categories of major activity: preschool, school, usually working, retired (for persons 45 years old or over), and other. For females, there are six categories: preschool, school, usually working, usually keeping house, retired (if 45 years old or over), and other (table E). Definitions of these terms are presented in Appendix II.

Examination of tables 2 and 14 shows that the rates of restricted activity for all males and the male "usually working" population are quite

similar for the lower age groups, but that for the older age groups the rates for working males are somewhat lower than the rates for all males. Since the male working population represents 79.3 percent of the total number of males 17 years of age and over, the similarity in rates is expected. The lower rates for the older male working population may be attributed to better health among the workers.

Women who are "usually keeping house" reported consistently higher restricted-activity rates than the "usually working" women. It is probable that working women enjoy better health than the women who are keeping house. Also, a large percentage of the disability days associated with maternity would be included in the "usually keeping house" group.

The rates for the "retired" and "other" groups differ from the rates for all males or all females. Since these two groups are comparatively small, sampling error may produce rates quite different from the true rates. With this word of caution, it can be seen from table 14 that for the "retired" of both sexes the rate of restricted activity declines from age 45 to 74 and thereafter ascends. Several explanations may be suggested for this situation: (1) the persons who retired at an early age did so because of health, (2) in later age groups the influx of retirees for reasons of age rather than health increases the population of retired persons, resulting in a decrease in disability-day rates, (3) the retirees who contribute the largest number of disability days may be removed from the civilian noninstitutional population through confinement in an institution or death, and (4) as age advances and activity is reduced, the distinction between "cutting down on one's activity" and continuing one's major activity may be difficult to determine thereby resulting in a smaller count of disability days.

The "other" category consists of persons of age 17 years or over who are in school, looking for work, invalids at home, or doing something else. Each component of this group probably reported differing numbers of restricted-activity days. The unusual distribution of rates for the five age groups perhaps reflects the heterogeneous composition of this group of persons.

The distribution of rates of restricted-activity days by place of residence and major activity of the residents of these areas indicates that the working male population of rural-farm areas reported more restricted-activity days per year than male workers in the other areas. The remaining rates exhibit no real differences among residential areas. Sampling error is quite high for these groups since the population is relatively small in each segment.

Table E. Number of restricted-activity days per person per year by residence, sex, and major activity: United States, July 1959-June 1960

Sex and major activity	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Number of restricted-activity days per person per year				
<u>Male</u>				
Preschool (under 6 years)-----	11.6	12.4	11.1	9.2
School (6-16 years) ¹ -----	10.6	10.4	11.2	10.4
Usually working-----	11.8	11.0	11.7	15.5
Retired-----	43.2	38.0	48.5	61.4
Other-----	24.9	21.0	27.2	42.0
<u>Female</u>				
Preschool (under 6 years)-----	11.3	12.1	10.8	8.7
School (6-16 years) ¹ -----	11.4	11.7	11.3	10.5
Usually working-----	14.2	14.8	12.7	13.8
Keeping house-----	23.3	21.2	25.5	28.6
Retired-----	59.2	50.6	81.6	71.0
Other-----	27.3	25.2	30.0	33.3

Table F. Number of bed-disability days per person per year by residence, sex, and major activity: United States, July 1959-June 1960

Sex and major activity	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Number of bed-disability days per person per year				
<u>Male</u>				
Preschool (under 6 years)-----	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.3
School (6-16 years) ¹ -----	4.3	4.2	4.6	3.8
Usually working-----	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.1
Retired-----	17.0	15.7	19.3	19.5
Other-----	8.7	8.1	8.0	13.3
<u>Female</u>				
Preschool (under 6 years)-----	4.7	5.5	3.8	3.4
School (6-16 years) ¹ -----	5.2	5.7	4.8	4.4
Usually working-----	5.0	5.2	4.3	4.4
Keeping house-----	7.4	7.1	7.7	8.2
Retired-----	33.8	26.4	55.5	38.9
Other-----	14.5	12.4	17.7	20.1

¹Persons aged 17 years and over who were going to school are included with the "other" group.

Bed-Disability Days

When bed-disability days are classified according to major activity and age, the distribution of the rates for individual age groups follows almost the same pattern as that for restricted-activity days (tables 14 and 16). However, it is noteworthy that, among the older age groups, the rates for usually working people did not increase as rapidly as the comparable rates of restricted-activity days. Probably this reflects

the fact that although a worker may be able to restrict his activities, he may find it difficult to remain in bed when he is ill or injured.

Among males, the usually working persons reported an average of 4 days a year of bed disability; retired persons, 17 days; and "other" persons, 9 days. Among females, usually working women reported an average of 5 days; keeping house, 7 days; retired, 34 days; and "other," 15 days.

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Table 1. Number of restricted-activity days by residence, sex, and age: United States,
July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Number of restricted-activity days in millions				
<u>Both sexes</u>				
All ages-----	2,830.1	1,629.8	796.9	403.4
Under 5-----	215.8	128.0	66.7	21.2
5-14-----	414.8	230.0	131.8	53.0
15-24-----	223.0	133.7	63.3	26.0
25-44-----	633.0	366.9	190.6	75.5
45-64-----	770.2	448.3	190.0	131.9
65-74-----	335.7	190.3	83.3	62.1
75+-----	237.6	132.7	71.3	33.7
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-----	1,214.8	679.6	344.5	190.7
Under 5-----	112.1	66.8	33.2	12.1
5-14-----	206.8	111.6	69.6	25.6
15-24-----	83.4	48.4	23.1	11.9
25-44-----	231.0	134.7	65.7	30.6
45-64-----	329.4	181.0	84.7	63.8
65-74-----	158.9	89.4	38.8	30.7
75+-----	93.1	47.7	29.4	16.0
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-----	1,615.3	950.2	452.4	212.7
Under 5-----	103.7	61.2	33.4	9.1
5-14-----	208.0	118.4	62.2	27.4
15-24-----	139.5	85.3	40.1	14.1
25-44-----	402.0	232.1	124.9	44.9
45-64-----	440.8	267.3	105.4	68.1
65-74-----	176.8	100.9	44.5	31.4
75+-----	144.5	85.0	41.8	17.7

Table 2. Number of restricted-activity days per person per year by residence, sex, and age:
United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Number of restricted-activity days per person per year				
<u>Both sexes</u>				
All ages-----	16.2	15.5	16.5	18.7
Under 5-----	10.8	11.3	10.6	9.1
5-14-----	11.6	11.9	11.7	10.4
15-24-----	9.8	9.6	10.9	8.6
25-44-----	13.9	13.5	14.1	16.0
45-64-----	21.6	19.4	23.8	29.0
65-74-----	33.8	28.8	39.8	50.1
75+-----	45.5	39.1	58.0	55.3
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-----	14.3	13.6	14.5	17.3
Under 5-----	11.0	11.5	10.6	10.1
5-14-----	11.4	11.4	11.9	10.0
15-24-----	7.7	7.4	8.5	7.6
25-44-----	10.6	10.4	10.1	13.1
45-64-----	19.1	16.7	21.1	26.6
65-74-----	34.5	30.7	38.6	45.1
75+-----	41.5	34.6	51.8	54.1
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-----	18.0	17.4	18.5	20.2
Under 5-----	10.6	11.1	10.6	8.1
5-14-----	11.9	12.4	11.5	10.8
15-24-----	11.6	11.5	13.0	9.6
25-44-----	17.0	16.3	17.8	18.7
45-64-----	23.9	21.7	26.5	31.7
65-74-----	33.2	27.4	40.9	56.1
75+-----	48.4	42.3	63.3	56.4

Table 3. Number of bed-disability days by residence, sex, and age: United States,
July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Number of bed-disability days in millions				
<u>Both sexes</u>				
All ages-----	1,054.8	632.8	290.0	132.0
Under 5-----	93.8	57.9	26.7	9.3
5-14-----	176.6	101.4	54.8	20.4
15-24-----	93.1	56.4	25.3	11.5
25-44-----	220.1	133.8	64.2	22.2
45-64-----	265.6	166.0	61.1	38.5
65-74-----	108.4	64.0	27.7	16.6
75+-----	97.1	53.4	30.2	13.5
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-----	454.3	267.7	127.3	59.3
Under 5-----	49.2	28.6	15.1	5.6
5-14-----	85.5	46.0	29.4	10.1
15-24-----	31.6	20.2	7.7	3.6
25-44-----	83.0	52.8	21.2	8.9
45-64-----	115.1	69.0	28.8	17.3
65-74-----	50.5	30.6	12.7	7.2
75+-----	39.4	20.5	12.4	6.5
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-----	600.5	365.1	162.7	72.7
Under 5-----	44.6	29.3	11.6	3.7
5-14-----	91.1	55.4	25.4	10.2
15-24-----	61.6	36.2	17.6	7.8
25-44-----	137.2	80.9	43.0	13.3
45-64-----	150.5	97.0	32.3	21.2
65-74-----	57.9	33.4	15.0	9.4
75+-----	57.7	32.9	17.8	7.0

Table 4. Number of bed-disability days per person per year by residence, sex, and age:
United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Number of bed-disability days per person per year				
<u>Both sexes</u>				
All ages-----	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1
Under 5-----	4.7	5.1	4.2	4.0
5-14-----	5.0	5.3	4.9	4.0
15-24-----	4.1	4.0	4.4	3.8
25-44-----	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7
45-64-----	7.4	7.2	7.6	8.5
65-74-----	10.9	9.7	13.2	13.4
75+-----	18.6	15.8	24.6	22.2
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-----	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4
Under 5-----	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.6
5-14-----	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.0
15-24-----	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.3
25-44-----	3.8	4.1	3.3	3.8
45-64-----	6.7	6.4	7.2	7.2
65-74-----	11.0	10.5	12.6	10.6
75+-----	17.6	14.9	21.9	22.0
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-----	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.9
Under 5-----	4.6	5.3	3.7	3.3
5-14-----	5.2	5.8	4.7	4.1
15-24-----	5.1	4.9	5.7	5.4
25-44-----	5.8	5.7	6.1	5.5
45-64-----	8.2	7.9	8.1	9.9
65-74-----	10.9	9.1	13.8	16.9
75+-----	19.3	16.4	26.9	22.3

Table 5. Number of restricted-activity days by family income, sex, and age: United States,
July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and age	Family income					
	Total	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-3,999	\$4,000-6,999	\$7,000+	Unknown
Number of restricted-activity days in millions						
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All ages-----	2,830.1	684.0	595.6	835.6	533.2	181.8
Under 5-----	215.8	28.1	37.9	96.8	41.9	11.1
5-14-----	414.8	45.0	81.3	161.7	107.8	18.9
15-24-----	223.0	37.8	54.0	69.9	46.0	15.3
25-44-----	633.0	91.8	131.3	228.5	147.8	33.6
45-64-----	770.2	203.0	172.8	203.2	131.2	60.0
65-74-----	335.7	157.3	76.6	47.7	33.6	20.5
75+-----	237.6	121.0	41.7	27.8	24.9	22.3
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-----	1,214.8	294.4	265.5	345.3	238.2	71.4
Under 5-----	112.1	13.7	19.6	52.3	21.2	5.4
5-14-----	206.8	22.6	39.3	76.9	57.6	10.4
15-24-----	83.4	15.1	16.9	24.7	19.9	6.9
25-44-----	231.0	34.6	51.7	79.2	54.5	11.0
45-64-----	329.4	90.6	75.0	83.0	58.6	22.2
65-74-----	158.9	68.7	46.2	19.8	16.0	8.2
75+-----	93.1	49.1	16.8	9.6	10.3	7.3
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-----	1,615.3	389.5	330.1	490.3	295.0	110.4
Under 5-----	103.7	14.4	18.2	44.6	20.8	5.7
5-14-----	208.0	22.4	42.0	84.9	50.2	8.6
15-24-----	139.5	22.7	37.1	45.2	26.1	8.4
25-44-----	402.0	57.2	79.6	149.3	93.2	22.6
45-64-----	440.8	112.3	97.8	120.3	72.6	37.8
65-74-----	176.8	88.6	30.4	27.9	17.6	12.3
75+-----	144.5	71.9	24.9	18.2	14.6	14.9

Table 6. Number of restricted-activity days per person per year by family income, sex, and age:
United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and age	Family income					
	Total	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-3,999	\$4,000-6,999	\$7,000+	Unknown
Number of restricted-activity days per person per year						
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All ages-----	16.2	28.0	16.9	13.5	12.8	15.7
Under 5-----	10.8	12.2	8.5	11.5	11.2	11.2
5-14-----	11.6	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.9	10.4
15-24-----	9.8	10.5	10.7	9.4	9.0	9.2
25-44-----	13.9	24.4	16.2	12.4	11.7	13.3
45-64-----	21.6	39.7	24.6	18.3	14.0	19.6
65-74-----	33.8	44.7	29.5	28.0	28.7	21.6
75+-----	45.5	53.5	38.1	37.3	42.9	40.9
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-----	14.3	26.7	15.8	11.2	11.4	13.1
Under 5-----	11.0	11.6	8.8	12.0	11.4	10.9
5-14-----	11.4	11.7	11.0	10.9	12.3	11.1
15-24-----	7.7	8.5	7.3	7.2	8.0	8.5
25-44-----	10.6	20.6	13.9	8.7	9.0	9.3
45-64-----	19.1	45.8	23.8	14.5	11.9	15.4
65-74-----	34.5	46.6	34.9	23.4	27.3	22.2
75+-----	41.5	48.9	33.7	31.3	42.3	38.4
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-----	18.0	29.0	17.9	15.9	14.2	18.0
Under 5-----	10.6	12.8	8.2	10.9	11.1	11.4
5-14-----	11.9	11.2	12.2	12.6	11.5	9.6
15-24-----	11.6	12.5	13.7	11.4	9.9	9.9
25-44-----	17.0	27.5	18.3	15.9	14.3	16.9
45-64-----	23.9	35.8	25.3	22.4	16.3	23.4
65-74-----	33.2	43.4	23.9	32.7	30.1	21.2
75+-----	48.4	57.1	41.7	41.5	43.3	42.3

Table 7. Number of bed-disability days by family income, sex, and age: United States,
July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and age	Family income					
	Total	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-3,999	\$4,000-6,999	\$7,000+	Unknown
Number of bed-disability days in millions						
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All ages-----	1,054.8	239.4	221.8	323.2	199.3	71.1
Under 5-----	93.8	14.9	18.0	38.5	18.5	4.0
5-14-----	176.6	19.5	31.6	72.7	43.3	9.5
15-24-----	93.1	15.3	22.5	30.4	18.8	6.2
25-44-----	220.1	32.2	44.3	83.0	47.6	13.0
45-64-----	265.6	64.1	62.8	71.0	47.4	20.3
65-74-----	108.4	48.8	24.6	16.5	11.3	7.3
75+-----	97.1	44.6	17.9	11.2	12.4	10.8
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-----	454.3	103.0	97.6	130.4	92.6	30.6
Under 5-----	49.2	7.3	9.0	20.6	9.7	2.5
5-14-----	85.5	9.4	15.9	32.4	23.0	4.8
15-24-----	31.6	5.8	6.3	10.2	6.6	2.7
25-44-----	83.0	11.5	18.4	28.8	19.4	4.9
45-64-----	115.1	28.5	27.5	27.2	22.1	9.7
65-74-----	50.5	20.1	14.7	7.3	6.3	2.0
75+-----	39.4	20.3	5.9	3.8	5.5	4.0
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-----	600.5	136.4	124.1	192.8	106.6	40.5
Under 5-----	44.6	7.6	8.9	17.8	8.8	(*)
5-14-----	91.1	10.1	15.7	40.3	20.3	4.7
15-24-----	61.6	9.5	16.2	20.2	12.2	3.5
25-44-----	137.2	20.7	26.0	54.2	28.2	8.1
45-64-----	150.5	35.6	35.3	43.7	25.2	10.6
65-74-----	57.9	28.6	9.9	9.1	5.0	5.3
75+-----	57.7	24.4	12.1	7.5	6.9	6.9

Table 8. Number of bed-disability days per person per year by family income, sex, and age:
United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and age	Family income					
	Total	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-3,999	\$4,000-6,999	\$7,000+	Unknown
Number of bed-disability days per person per year						
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All ages-----	6.0	9.8	6.3	5.2	4.8	6.2
Under 5-----	4.7	6.5	4.0	4.6	5.0	4.0
5-14-----	5.0	5.0	4.5	5.3	4.8	5.2
15-24-----	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.7	3.7
25-44-----	4.8	8.6	5.5	4.5	3.8	5.1
45-64-----	7.4	12.5	8.9	6.4	5.0	6.7
65-74-----	10.9	13.9	9.5	9.7	9.6	7.7
75+-----	18.6	19.7	16.4	15.1	21.4	19.9
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-----	5.3	9.4	5.8	4.2	4.4	5.6
Under 5-----	4.9	6.2	4.0	4.7	5.2	5.0
5-14-----	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.1
15-24-----	2.9	3.3	2.7	3.0	2.6	3.3
25-44-----	3.8	6.8	4.9	3.2	3.2	4.1
45-64-----	6.7	14.4	8.7	4.8	4.5	6.8
65-74-----	11.0	13.7	11.1	8.6	10.7	5.5
75+-----	17.6	20.2	11.8	12.3	22.6	20.9
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-----	6.7	10.1	6.7	6.2	5.1	6.6
Under 5-----	4.6	6.7	4.0	4.4	4.7	(*)
5-14-----	5.2	5.1	4.6	6.0	4.7	5.3
15-24-----	5.1	5.2	6.0	5.1	4.6	4.1
25-44-----	5.8	10.0	6.0	5.8	4.3	6.1
45-64-----	8.2	11.3	9.1	9.8	5.7	6.6
65-74-----	10.9	14.0	7.8	10.7	8.5	9.1
75+-----	19.3	19.4	20.2	17.0	20.5	19.4

Table 9. Number of restricted-activity days by region, sex, and age: United States,
July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and age	Region				
	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
Number of restricted-activity days in millions					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages-----	2,830.1	713.6	728.7	971.9	415.9
Under 5-----	215.8	63.0	53.2	62.9	36.7
5-14-----	414.8	110.2	119.3	117.3	68.0
15-24-----	223.0	52.9	53.9	85.3	30.8
25-44-----	633.0	154.1	164.0	207.1	107.8
45-64-----	770.2	198.4	194.9	285.8	91.1
65-74-----	335.7	76.8	80.8	130.1	48.0
75+-----	237.6	58.1	62.5	83.6	33.4
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	1,214.8	305.2	312.4	415.1	182.1
Under 5-----	112.1	33.2	27.1	32.5	19.3
5-14-----	206.8	55.4	55.8	59.1	36.5
15-24-----	83.4	18.5	24.2	30.3	10.4
25-44-----	231.0	57.5	60.8	73.2	39.6
45-64-----	329.4	84.4	82.7	124.5	37.9
65-74-----	158.9	34.4	36.6	63.0	24.9
75+-----	93.1	21.8	25.3	32.4	13.6
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	1,615.3	408.4	416.3	556.8	233.8
Under 5-----	103.7	29.8	26.1	30.3	17.5
5-14-----	208.0	54.8	63.5	58.2	31.5
15-24-----	139.5	34.4	29.7	55.0	20.4
25-44-----	402.0	96.7	103.3	133.8	68.2
45-64-----	440.8	114.0	112.2	161.3	53.3
65-74-----	176.8	42.4	44.2	67.1	23.1
75+-----	144.5	36.3	37.2	51.2	19.8

Table 10. Number of restricted-activity days per person per year by region, sex, and age:
United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and age	Region				
	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
Number of restricted-activity days per person per year					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages-----	16.2	15.8	14.1	18.6	16.1
Under 5-----	10.8	13.0	8.8	10.5	12.0
5-14-----	11.6	13.4	11.2	10.4	12.5
15-24-----	9.8	9.6	8.0	11.6	9.6
25-44-----	13.9	12.7	12.4	15.8	15.6
45-64-----	21.6	19.6	18.9	28.0	18.2
65-74-----	33.8	27.2	27.5	47.4	33.5
75+-----	45.5	40.7	39.7	57.2	43.6
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	14.3	14.0	12.2	16.6	14.5
Under 5-----	11.0	13.4	8.9	10.6	12.6
5-14-----	11.4	13.3	10.2	10.3	13.0
15-24-----	7.7	7.0	7.3	9.0	7.0
25-44-----	10.6	9.8	9.4	11.8	12.1
45-64-----	19.1	17.6	16.0	25.9	15.4
65-74-----	34.5	26.5	26.9	50.3	36.0
75+-----	41.5	37.7	35.9	52.9	38.9
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	18.0	17.5	16.0	20.5	17.7
Under 5-----	10.6	12.7	8.7	10.5	11.4
5-14-----	11.9	13.6	12.2	10.4	12.0
15-24-----	11.6	11.9	8.7	13.9	11.8
25-44-----	17.0	15.4	15.2	19.3	18.8
45-64-----	23.9	21.3	21.8	29.8	21.0
65-74-----	33.2	27.8	28.1	45.0	31.2
75+-----	48.4	42.8	42.8	60.3	47.6

Table 11. Number of bed-disability days by region, sex, and age: United States,
July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and age	Region				
	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
Number of bed-disability days in millions					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages-----	1,054.8	258.4	270.3	371.4	154.7
Under 5-----	93.8	26.8	23.0	29.5	14.4
5-14-----	176.6	44.7	53.9	50.6	27.4
15-24-----	93.1	20.7	20.9	37.7	13.8
25-44-----	220.1	53.5	56.0	72.1	38.5
45-64-----	265.6	69.1	67.0	98.1	31.4
65-74-----	108.4	21.8	26.2	43.6	16.8
75+-----	97.1	21.9	23.2	39.8	12.3
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	454.3	110.7	116.7	156.5	70.3
Under 5-----	49.2	14.1	12.7	15.6	6.9
5-14-----	85.5	21.5	24.0	25.1	14.9
15-24-----	31.6	6.3	10.1	11.4	3.8
25-44-----	83.0	20.7	21.3	25.4	15.6
45-64-----	115.1	29.4	27.9	42.8	15.0
65-74-----	50.5	8.9	11.1	21.3	9.2
75+-----	39.4	9.9	9.7	14.9	5.0
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	600.5	147.7	153.6	214.8	84.3
Under 5-----	44.6	12.8	10.3	13.9	7.5
5-14-----	91.1	23.2	29.9	25.5	12.5
15-24-----	61.6	14.4	10.9	26.3	10.0
25-44-----	137.2	32.8	34.7	46.7	23.0
45-64-----	150.5	39.6	39.1	55.3	16.4
65-74-----	57.9	12.9	15.1	22.3	7.6
75+-----	57.7	12.0	13.5	24.8	7.4

Table 12. Number of bed-disability days per person per year by region, sex, and age:
United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix II. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and age	Region				
	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
Number of bed-disability days per person per year					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages-----	6.0	5.7	5.2	7.1	6.0
Under 5-----	4.7	5.6	3.8	4.9	4.7
5-14-----	5.0	5.4	5.0	4.5	5.0
15-24-----	4.1	3.7	3.1	5.1	4.3
25-44-----	4.8	4.4	4.2	5.5	5.6
45-64-----	7.4	6.8	6.5	9.6	6.3
65-74-----	10.9	7.7	8.9	15.9	11.7
75+-----	18.6	15.3	14.7	27.2	16.1
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	5.3	5.1	4.6	6.3	5.6
Under 5-----	4.9	5.7	4.1	5.1	4.5
5-14-----	4.7	5.1	4.4	4.4	5.3
15-24-----	2.9	2.4	3.0	3.4	2.6
25-44-----	3.8	3.5	3.3	4.1	4.8
45-64-----	6.7	6.1	5.4	8.9	6.1
65-74-----	11.0	6.8	8.2	17.0	13.3
75+-----	17.6	17.1	13.7	24.3	14.2
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	6.7	6.3	5.9	7.9	6.4
Under 5-----	4.6	5.4	3.5	4.8	4.9
5-14-----	5.2	5.8	5.7	4.6	4.8
15-24-----	5.1	5.0	3.2	6.6	5.8
25-44-----	5.8	5.2	5.1	6.7	6.3
45-64-----	8.2	7.4	7.6	10.2	6.5
65-74-----	10.9	8.5	9.6	14.9	10.3
75+-----	19.3	14.1	15.5	29.3	17.7

Table 13. Number of restricted-activity days by residence, sex,

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifica-

Sex, major activity, and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
<p>MALE</p> <p>Number of restricted-activity days in millions</p>				
<u>Preschool</u>				
Under 6-----	141.0	85.2	42.7	13.1
<u>School</u> ¹				
6-16-----	202.4	105.8	67.5	29.2
<u>Usually working</u>				
All ages-17+-----	502.3	285.3	130.7	86.3
17-24-----	31.9	19.4	9.0	3.6
25-44-----	198.9	116.6	57.8	24.6
45-64-----	220.0	122.8	52.8	44.4
65-74-----	41.6	20.1	9.0	12.5
75+-----	9.9	6.5	2.1	(*)
<u>Retired</u>				
All ages-45+-----	217.8	121.6	63.0	33.2
45-54-----	9.3	5.0	2.8	(*)
55-64-----	34.3	17.0	10.8	6.5
65-74-----	96.8	59.5	24.6	12.7
75+-----	77.5	40.1	24.7	12.6
<u>Other</u>				
All ages-17+-----	151.3	81.7	40.7	28.9
17-24-----	27.0	16.5	6.7	3.8
25-44-----	32.1	18.2	7.9	6.0
45-64-----	65.9	36.1	18.3	11.5
65-74-----	20.6	9.9	5.2	5.5
75+-----	5.8	(*)	2.6	2.1

¹Persons aged 17 years and over who were going to school are included with the "other" group.

major activity, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

tions and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, major activity, and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
FEMALE				
Number of restricted-activity days in millions				
<u>Preschool</u>				
Under 6-----	132.6	79.6	41.0	11.9
<u>School¹</u>				
6-16-----	207.1	115.3	62.8	29.0
<u>Usually working</u>				
All ages-17+-----	265.2	197.3	51.1	16.8
17-24-----	37.8	28.3	6.4	3.1
25-44-----	105.0	76.2	22.4	6.5
45-64-----	106.9	79.7	20.7	6.6
65-74-----	14.3	12.3	(*)	(*)
75+-----	(*)	(*)	-	(*)
<u>Usually keeping house</u>				
All ages-17+-----	850.5	463.0	253.7	133.7
17-24-----	48.0	26.5	18.6	2.9
25-44-----	282.8	145.8	99.6	37.4
45-64-----	308.4	169.3	79.7	59.5
65-74-----	129.6	73.2	32.0	24.4
75+-----	81.6	48.3	23.8	9.5
<u>Retired</u>				
All ages-45+-----	64.3	37.7	18.6	8.0
45-54-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	-
55-64-----	4.8	3.1	(*)	-
65-74-----	17.8	9.9	4.7	3.2
75+-----	40.2	23.7	11.7	4.8
<u>Other</u>				
All ages-17+-----	95.7	57.3	25.1	13.3
17-24-----	25.9	15.2	7.0	3.7
25-44-----	14.2	10.2	2.9	(*)
45-64-----	19.1	14.2	2.8	2.1
65-74-----	15.1	5.5	6.1	3.5
75+-----	21.4	12.2	6.3	3.0

Table 14. Number of restricted-activity days per person per year by resi-

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifica-

Sex, major activity, and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
MALE <u>Preschool</u> Under 6-----				
	11.6	12.4	11.1	9.2
<u>School</u> ¹ 6-16-----				
	10.6	10.4	11.2	10.4
<u>Usually working</u> All ages-17+-----				
	11.8	11.0	11.7	15.5
17-24-----	7.2	7.1	9.2	5.0
25-44-----	9.6	9.6	9.3	11.0
45-64-----	14.1	12.5	14.8	20.2
65-74-----	24.8	19.3	31.7	35.8
75+-----	27.6	31.0	32.5	(*)
<u>Retired</u> All ages-45+-----				
	43.2	38.0	48.5	61.4
45-54-----	96.0	81.0	105.3	(*)
55-64-----	68.9	58.6	73.8	106.2
65-74-----	36.3	34.4	37.5	45.1
75+-----	43.5	35.8	52.7	65.8
<u>Other</u> All ages-17+-----				
	24.9	21.0	27.2	42.0
17-24-----	7.5	7.1	7.7	10.0
25-44-----	29.2	24.5	31.0	59.3
45-64-----	63.3	57.0	67.2	84.2
65-74-----	78.9	67.6	80.8	108.6
75+-----	55.6	(*)	74.6	105.2

¹Persons aged 17 years and over who were going to school are included with the "other" group

dence, sex, major activity, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

tions and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, major activity, and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
FEMALE				
Number of restricted-activity days per person per year				
<u>Preschool</u>				
Under 6-----	11.3	12.1	10.8	8.7
<u>School</u> ¹				
6-16-----	11.4	11.7	11.3	10.5
<u>Usually working</u>				
All ages-17+-----	14.2	14.8	12.7	13.8
17-24-----	11.8	12.5	9.6	11.2
25-44-----	13.4	14.1	11.5	12.9
45-64-----	15.5	15.5	15.4	16.0
65-74-----	23.5	24.9	(*)	(*)
75+-----	(*)	(*)	-	(*)
<u>Usually keeping house</u>				
All ages-17+-----	23.3	21.2	25.5	28.6
17-24-----	14.1	13.4	18.2	7.0
25-44-----	18.1	16.7	19.9	20.0
45-64-----	27.5	24.5	31.0	34.8
65-74-----	31.0	25.9	36.4	50.8
75+-----	39.5	34.5	50.8	48.1
<u>Retired</u>				
All ages-45+-----	59.2	50.6	81.6	71.0
45-54-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	-
55-64-----	62.5	53.3	(*)	-
65-74-----	45.0	35.7	51.1	121.7
75+-----	67.9	60.7	95.3	60.7
<u>Other</u>				
All ages-17+-----	27.3	25.2	30.0	33.3
17-24-----	9.8	8.9	11.1	12.3
25-44-----	59.5	65.2	50.9	(*)
45-64-----	76.8	82.7	51.1	95.1
65-74-----	105.8	64.2	153.7	191.8
75+-----	88.5	80.2	109.9	93.1

Table 15. Number of bed-disability days by residence, sex,

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifica-

Sex, major activity, and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
MALE				
Number of bed-disability days in millions				
<u>Preschool</u>				
Under 6-----	62.6	36.7	19.8	6.1
<u>School</u> ¹				
6-16-----	81.2	43.0	27.5	10.7
<u>Usually working</u>				
All ages-17+-----	171.9	106.1	43.0	22.9
17-24-----	12.1	8.0	2.7	1.3
25-44-----	72.7	45.3	20.6	6.8
45-64-----	75.2	47.0	16.7	11.6
65-74-----	9.5	4.7	2.2	2.6
75+-----	2.3	(*)	(*)	(*)
<u>Retired</u>				
All ages-45+-----	85.8	50.1	25.1	10.5
45-54-----	4.6	2.2	(*)	(*)
55-64-----	13.1	7.1	4.5	(*)
65-74-----	34.2	21.9	9.1	3.2
75+-----	33.9	19.0	9.9	5.0
<u>Other</u>				
All ages-17+-----	52.8	31.7	12.0	9.1
17-24-----	10.4	7.0	2.2	(*)
25-44-----	10.2	7.5	(*)	2.1
45-64-----	22.2	12.8	6.0	3.4
65-74-----	6.8	4.0	(*)	(*)
75+-----	3.2	(*)	(*)	(*)

¹Persons aged 17 years and over who were going to school are included with the "other" group.

major activity, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

tions and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, major activity, and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
FEMALE				
Number of bed-disability days in millions				
<u>Preschool</u>				
Under 6-----	55.2	36.2	14.3	4.7
<u>School¹</u>				
6-16-----	95.1	56.2	26.8	12.1
<u>Usually working</u>				
All ages-17+-----	92.8	70.0	17.5	5.4
17-24-----	16.4	12.9	2.2	(*)
25-44-----	36.8	26.4	8.2	2.2
45-64-----	35.5	27.3	6.4	(*)
65-74-----	3.6	2.8	(*)	(*)
75+-----	(*)	(*)	-	-
<u>Usually keeping house</u>				
All ages-17+-----	269.6	154.9	76.6	38.1
17-24-----	18.6	9.2	7.8	(*)
25-44-----	93.2	49.5	33.3	10.4
45-64-----	100.6	59.2	22.8	18.6
65-74-----	35.6	23.4	7.1	5.1
75+-----	21.8	13.6	5.6	2.5
<u>Retired</u>				
All ages-45+-----	36.7	19.7	12.7	4.4
45-54-----	(*)	(*)	-	-
55-64-----	2.7	(*)	(*)	-
65-74-----	10.4	4.9	3.7	(*)
75+-----	22.7	12.4	7.9	2.5
<u>Other</u>				
All ages-17+-----	51.0	28.1	14.8	8.0
17-24-----	12.0	6.3	3.5	2.2
25-44-----	7.2	5.1	(*)	(*)
45-64-----	10.8	8.0	2.0	(*)
65-74-----	8.3	2.4	3.6	2.4
75+-----	12.6	6.3	4.3	2.0

Table 16. Number of bed-disability days per person per year by resi-

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifica-

Sex, major activity, and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
MALE <u>Preschool</u> Number of bed-disability days per person per year				
Under 6-----	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.3
<u>School</u> ¹				
6-16-----	4.3	4.2	4.6	3.8
<u>Usually working</u>				
All ages-17+-----	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.1
17-24-----	2.7	3.0	2.8	1.9
25-44-----	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.1
45-64-----	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.3
65-74-----	5.7	4.5	7.6	7.4
75+-----	6.5	(*)	(*)	(*)
<u>Retired</u>				
All ages-45+-----	17.0	15.7	19.3	19.5
45-54-----	47.1	35.0	(*)	(*)
55-64-----	26.4	24.5	30.6	(*)
65-74-----	12.8	12.6	13.8	11.6
75+-----	19.0	17.0	21.1	26.0
<u>Other</u>				
All ages-17+-----	8.7	8.1	8.0	13.3
17-24-----	2.9	3.0	2.5	(*)
25-44-----	9.3	10.1	(*)	20.5
45-64-----	21.3	20.1	22.0	25.2
65-74-----	26.0	27.3	(*)	(*)
75+-----	30.5	(*)	(*)	(*)

¹Persons aged 17 years and over who were going to school are included with the "other" group

dence, sex, major activity, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

tions and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, major activity, and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
FEMALE				
Number of bed-disability days per person per year				
<u>Preschool</u>				
Under 6-----	4.7	5.5	3.8	3.4
<u>School</u> ¹				
6-16-----	5.2	5.7	4.8	4.4
<u>Usually working</u>				
All ages-17+-----	5.0	5.2	4.3	4.4
17-24-----	5.1	5.7	3.3	(*)
25-44-----	4.7	4.9	4.2	4.4
45-64-----	5.1	5.3	4.8	(*)
65-74-----	5.8	5.6	(*)	(*)
75+-----	(*)	(*)	-	-
<u>Usually keeping house</u>				
All ages-17+-----	7.4	7.1	7.7	8.2
17-24-----	5.4	4.7	7.6	(*)
25-44-----	6.0	5.7	6.7	5.5
45-64-----	9.0	8.6	8.8	10.9
65-74-----	8.5	8.3	8.1	10.5
75+-----	10.5	9.7	11.9	12.8
<u>Retired</u>				
All ages-45+-----	33.8	26.4	55.5	38.9
45-54-----	(*)	(*)	-	-
55-64-----	35.3	(*)	(*)	-
65-74-----	26.4	17.6	39.8	(*)
75+-----	38.4	31.7	64.0	31.5
<u>Other</u>				
All ages-17+-----	14.5	12.4	17.7	20.1
17-24-----	4.6	3.7	5.7	7.3
25-44-----	30.3	32.7	(*)	(*)
45-64-----	43.4	46.6	36.4	(*)
65-74-----	58.2	27.9	88.8	132.0
75+-----	52.1	41.7	75.5	61.3

Table 17. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Population in thousands				
<u>Both sexes</u>				
All ages-----	174,621	104,853	48,205	21,564
Under 5-----	19,928	11,299	6,310	2,319
5-14-----	35,642	19,280	11,269	5,092
15-24-----	22,801	13,958	5,815	3,028
25-44-----	45,410	27,188	13,493	4,729
45-64-----	35,679	23,139	7,994	4,547
65-74-----	9,935	6,599	2,095	1,241
75+-----	5,227	3,389	1,229	609
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-----	84,979	50,140	23,802	11,038
Under 5-----	10,148	5,805	3,143	1,200
5-14-----	18,193	9,766	5,859	2,568
15-24-----	10,810	6,529	2,718	1,563
25-44-----	21,749	12,924	6,496	2,329
45-64-----	17,234	10,822	4,013	2,400
65-74-----	4,602	2,916	1,005	681
75+-----	2,243	1,379	568	296
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-----	89,642	54,713	24,403	10,526
Under 5-----	9,780	5,495	3,167	1,118
5-14-----	17,448	9,514	5,410	2,524
15-24-----	11,991	7,429	3,097	1,465
25-44-----	23,661	14,264	6,998	2,399
45-64-----	18,445	12,317	3,981	2,147
65-74-----	5,333	3,684	1,090	559
75+-----	2,984	2,010	661	313

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, P-50, P-57, and P-60.

Table 18. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and age	Family income					
	Total	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-3,999	\$4,000-6,999	\$7,000+	Unknown
Population in thousands						
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All ages-----	174,621	24,465	35,280	61,685	41,634	11,558
Under 5-----	19,928	2,300	4,452	8,451	3,733	992
5-14-----	35,642	3,930	7,007	13,834	9,042	1,828
15-24-----	22,801	3,587	5,026	7,414	5,114	1,660
25-44-----	45,410	3,757	8,082	18,450	12,595	2,527
45-64-----	35,679	5,114	7,020	11,091	9,398	3,056
65-74-----	9,935	3,515	2,597	1,700	1,172	951
75+-----	5,227	2,262	1,095	744	581	544
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-----	84,979	11,014	16,818	30,830	20,887	5,430
Under 5-----	10,148	1,177	2,240	4,373	1,863	495
5-14-----	18,193	1,934	3,571	7,082	4,670	937
15-24-----	10,810	1,768	2,307	3,435	2,487	813
25-44-----	21,749	1,680	3,727	9,062	6,092	1,188
45-64-----	17,234	1,977	3,150	5,724	4,946	1,437
65-74-----	4,602	1,475	1,325	848	586	369
75+-----	2,243	1,004	498	306	244	191
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-----	89,642	13,451	18,462	30,855	20,747	6,127
Under 5-----	9,780	1,123	2,212	4,079	1,870	497
5-14-----	17,448	1,996	3,437	6,752	4,372	891
15-24-----	11,991	1,819	2,719	3,979	2,627	847
25-44-----	23,661	2,077	4,354	9,388	6,503	1,339
45-64-----	18,445	3,138	3,870	5,367	4,452	1,618
65-74-----	5,333	2,040	1,273	852	586	582
75+-----	2,984	1,258	597	438	337	353

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, P-50, P-57, and P-60.

Table 19. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by region, sex, and age:
United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and age	Region				
	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
Population in thousands					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages-----	174,621	45,115	51,514	52,179	25,814
Under 5-----	19,928	4,831	6,053	5,974	3,071
5-14-----	35,642	8,205	10,679	11,309	5,449
15-24-----	22,801	5,542	6,715	7,340	3,204
25-44-----	45,410	12,141	13,242	13,130	6,897
45-64-----	35,679	10,148	10,315	10,222	4,995
65-74-----	9,935	2,821	2,936	2,744	1,433
75+-----	5,227	1,426	1,574	1,461	766
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	84,979	21,826	25,518	25,040	12,596
Under 5-----	10,148	2,481	3,062	3,072	1,533
5-14-----	18,193	4,179	5,472	5,724	2,819
15-24-----	10,810	2,638	3,309	3,384	1,479
25-44-----	21,749	5,847	6,451	6,191	3,260
45-64-----	17,234	4,806	5,161	4,803	2,464
65-74-----	4,602	1,297	1,360	1,253	692
75+-----	2,243	577	704	613	350
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	89,642	23,288	25,996	27,139	13,218
Under 5-----	9,780	2,349	2,991	2,902	1,538
5-14-----	17,448	4,026	5,208	5,585	2,630
15-24-----	11,991	2,904	3,406	3,955	1,725
25-44-----	23,661	6,294	6,791	6,939	3,637
45-64-----	18,445	5,342	5,153	5,419	2,531
65-74-----	5,333	1,525	1,576	1,491	741
75+-----	2,984	849	870	848	416

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports; Series P-20, P-25, P-50, P-57, and P-80.

Table 20. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifica-

Sex, major activity, and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
MALE				
Population in thousands				
<u>Preschool</u>				
Under 6-----	12,158	6,873	3,855	1,430
<u>School</u> ¹				
6-16-----	19,011	10,184	6,012	2,815
<u>Usually working</u>				
All ages-17+-----	42,688	25,985	11,138	5,565
17-24-----	4,405	2,716	981	707
25-44-----	20,652	12,182	6,241	2,229
45-64-----	15,599	9,836	3,567	2,195
65-74-----	1,674	1,040	284	350
75+-----	358	210	64	84
<u>Retired</u>				
All ages-45+-----	5,042	3,201	1,299	541
45-54-----	97	62	27	8
55-64-----	497	290	146	61
65-74-----	2,667	1,730	656	281
75+-----	1,781	1,120	469	192
<u>Other</u>				
All ages-17+-----	6,080	3,896	1,497	687
17-24-----	3,577	2,326	872	379
25-44-----	1,097	742	255	101
45-64-----	1,041	634	272	136
65-74-----	261	146	64	51
75+-----	104	49	35	20

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*; Series P-20, P-25, P-50, P-57, and P-60.

¹Persons aged 17 years and over who were going to school are included with the "other" group.

residence, sex, major activity, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

tions and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, major activity, and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
FEMALE				
Population in thousands				
<u>Preschool</u>				
Under 6-----	11,766	6,608	3,793	1,365
<u>School</u> ¹				
6-16-----	18,203	9,883	5,570	2,749
<u>Usually working</u>				
All ages-17+-----	18,624	13,361	4,039	1,223
17-24-----	3,202	2,263	665	273
25-44-----	7,833	5,388	1,941	503
45-64-----	6,898	5,148	1,340	410
65-74-----	608	494	80	34
75+-----	83	68	12	3
<u>Usually keeping house</u>				
All ages-17+-----	36,456	21,842	9,938	4,676
17-24-----	3,413	1,976	1,020	417
25-44-----	15,591	8,720	4,999	1,872
45-64-----	11,198	6,918	2,572	1,708
65-74-----	4,187	2,827	879	481
75+-----	2,067	1,400	469	198
<u>Retired</u>				
All ages-45+-----	1,086	746	228	112
45-54-----	23	20	1	1
55-64-----	77	59	13	6
65-74-----	395	277	92	26
75+-----	592	390	123	79
<u>Other</u>				
All ages-17+-----	3,508	2,273	835	400
17-24-----	2,636	1,708	625	303
25-44-----	238	156	57	24
45-64-----	249	172	55	22
65-74-----	143	86	40	18
75+-----	242	152	57	32

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

This report on Disability Days is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the U. S. National Health Survey. It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the Health Interview Survey, which is one of the major parts of the program.

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, obtains information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions and impairments, health insurance coverage, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces, U. S. nationals living in foreign countries, or crews of vessels. It should be noted that disability days experienced during the two-week period covered by the survey by persons who were not living at the time of the household interview are not included in the counts of disability days.

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

General plan.—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists of drawing a sample of 500 from the 1,900 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) into which the United States has been divided. A PSU is a county, a group of contiguous counties, or a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be telescoped and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined, also geographically, in such a manner that each segment contains an expected six households. Each week a random sample of about 120 segments is drawn. In the approximately 700 households in those segments, household members are interviewed concerning factors related to health.

Since the household members interviewed each week are a representative sample of the population, samples for successive weeks can be combined into larger samples. Thus, the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of high incidence or prevalence in the population, and through the

larger consolidated samples, more detailed analysis of less common characteristics and smaller categories. The continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets, since it permits field work to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

Sample size and geographic detail.—Over the 12-month period ending June 1960, the sample included approximately 125,000 persons from 38,000 households in 6,400 segments. The over-all sample was designed in such a fashion that tabulations can be provided for each of the major geographic regions and for urban and rural sectors of the United States.

Collection of data.—The field operations for the household survey are performed by the Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the Public Health Service. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census designs and selects the sample; conducts the field interviewing, acting as the collecting agent for the Public Health Service; and edits and codes the questionnaires. Tabulations are prepared by the Public Health Service using the Bureau of the Census electronic computers.

Estimating methods.—Each statistic produced by the survey—for example, the number of restricted-activity days occurring in a specified period—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these, the factor is the ratio of the 1950 decennial population count to the 1950 estimated population in the U. S. National Health Survey's first-stage sample of PSU's. These factors are applied for some 50 color-residence classes.

Later, ratios of sample-produced estimates of the population to official Bureau of the Census figures for current population in about 60 age-sex-color classes are computed, and serve as second-stage factors for ratio estimating.

The effect of the ratio estimating process is to make the sample closely representative of the population by age, sex, color, and residence, thus reducing sampling variance.

As noted, each week's sample represents the population living during that week as well as characteristics of the population. Consolidation of samples over a time period, say a calendar quarter, produces estimates of average characteristics of the U. S. population for that calendar quarter.

For population statistics, such as the population used in obtaining rates of disability days, figures for a specific calendar quarter are averages of estimates for all weeks of interviewing in that quarter. Similarly, population data for a year are averages of the four quarterly figures.

For statistics measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period, such as the number of

bed-disability days, a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics have a different interpretation. For the disability-day items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience over the two calendar weeks prior to the week of interview. In such instances, the estimated quarterly total for the statistic is simply 6.5 times the average two-week estimate produced by the 13 successive samples taken during the period. The annual total is the sum of the four quarters. Thus, the experience of persons interviewed during a year—experience which actually occurred for each person in a two-calendar-week interval prior to week of interview—is treated in analysis as though it measured the total of such experience occurring in the year. Such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

General Qualifications

Nonresponse.—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputes to persons in a household which was not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment which were interviewed. The total noninterview rate was 5 percent; 1 percent was refusal, and the remainder was primarily due to the failure to find any eligible household respondent after repeated trials.

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies secured in interviews of persons in the sampled households. Each person 18 years and over, available at the time of interview, was interviewed individually. Proxy respondents within the household were employed for children and for adults not available at the time of the interview, provided the respondent was closely related to the person about whom information was being obtained.

There are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information, the household respondent can, at best, pass on to the interviewer only the information the physician has given to the family. For conditions not medically attended, diagnostic information is often no more than a description of symptoms. However, other facts, such as the number of disability days caused by the condition, can be obtained more accurately from household members than from any other source since only the persons concerned are in a position to report information of this type.

Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain over-all totals by age and sex, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the U. S. National Health Survey. They are given primarily for the purpose of providing denominators for rate computation, and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than other population data that may be available. In some instances they will permit users to recombine published data into classes more suitable to their specific needs. With the exception of the over-all totals by age and sex, mentioned above, the population figures may in some cases differ from corresponding figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. For population data for general use, see the

official estimates presented in Bureau of the Census reports in the P-20, P-25, P-50, P-57, and P-60 series.

Reliability of Estimates

Since the estimates are based on a sample, they will differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and interviewing personnel and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to measurement error.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might lie in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

In order to derive standard errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the tables of standard errors shown in this Appendix should be interpreted as providing an estimate of approximate standard error rather than as the precise standard error for any specific statistic.

The following rules will enable the reader to determine the sampling errors for the data contained in this report.

1. **Estimates of aggregates:** Approximate standard errors of the number of persons with specific demographic characteristics, and the number of disability days are obtained from appropriate columns of table I.

Example:

The number of days of restricted activity experienced by persons 25-44 years of age was 633,000,000 (table I). Since the standard error for this estimate is not shown in table I, it is necessary to interpolate between the standard error for 500,000,000 days which is 15,000,000, and the standard error for 750,000,000 days which is 21,000,000. Interpolation between these values gives 18,200,000 as the approximate standard error for 633,000,000 days of restricted activity.

2. **Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:** Approximate standard errors of percentages in percent distributions of persons are given in table II. Approximate standard errors of percentages in percent distributions of disability days are shown in table III.

Examples:

(a) Of the 24,465,000 persons having a family income under \$2,000, 14.4 percent are between the ages of 65-74 (table D). Since neither the base nor the percentage is shown in table II, it is necessary to interpolate between 10 percent and 25 percent to obtain 0.56 as the standard error of 14.4 percent with a base of 20,000,000

Table I. Standard errors of estimates of aggregates

(All numbers shown in thousands)		
Size of estimate	For estimates of the number of:	
	Persons by demographic characteristics ¹	Disability days
The approximate standard error is:		
100-----	22	...
500-----	50	...
1,000-----	70	500
2,000-----	100	700
3,000-----	120	900
5,000-----	160	1,200
10,000-----	220	1,500
20,000-----	300	2,200
30,000-----	330	2,700
50,000-----	350	3,500
100,000-----	400	5,500
200,000-----	...	8,000
500,000-----	...	15,000
750,000-----	...	21,000
1,250,000-----	...	32,000
2,500,000-----	...	59,000
3,000,000-----	...	70,000

¹The total U S population by age, sex, and residence has been adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and therefore is not subject to sampling error.

and 0.46 as the standard error of 14.4 percent with a base of 30,000,000. A final interpolation between these results yields 0.52 rounded to 0.5 as the standard error for a statistic of 14.4 percent with a base of 24,465,000.

(b) Of the 344,500,000 restricted-activity days reported for males living in rural-nonfarm areas, 19.1 percent of the days were for persons 25-44 years of age (table I). Since neither the base nor the percentage is shown in table III, it is necessary to interpolate between 10 percent and 25 percent to obtain 1.1 as the standard error of 19.1 percent with a base of 250,000,000 and 0.8 as the standard error of 19.1 percent with a base of 500,000,000. A final interpolation between these results yields 1.0 as the approximate standard error of 19.1 percent with a base of 344,500,000.

3. Estimates of the number of disability days per person per year: Approximate standard errors for these rates are obtained as follows:

(a) Obtain the standard error of the numerator from table I. Divide the standard error by the numerator itself to obtain the relative standard error. Square this result,

Table II. Standard errors of percentage distribution of persons

When the base of the percentage is number of:	For estimated percentages of:				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
Persons by demographic characteristics (in thousands)					
The approximate standard error (expressed in percentage points) is:					
100-----	3.6	5.6	6.8	9.8	12.9
500-----	1.6	2.5	3.0	4.4	5.8
1,000-----	1.1	1.8	2.1	3.1	4.1
2,000-----	0.8	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.9
3,000-----	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.8	2.4
5,000-----	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.8
10,000-----	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.3
20,000-----	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9
30,000-----	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
50,000-----	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6
100,000-----	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4

Table III. Standard errors of percentage distributions of disability days

When the base of the percentage is number of:	For estimated percentages of:				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
Disability days (in thousands)					
The approximate standard error (expressed in percentage points) is:					
2,500-----	4.2	6.5	9.0	13.0	15.0
12,500-----	1.9	2.9	4.0	5.8	6.7
25,000-----	1.3	2.1	2.8	4.1	4.7
50,000-----	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.9	3.4
75,000-----	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.4	2.7
125,000-----	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.1
250,000-----	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.5
500,000-----	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1
750,000-----	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8
1,250,000-----	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7

(b) Obtain the standard error of the denominator from table I. Divide the standard error by the denominator itself. Square the result.

(Note: Where the denominator is adjusted to Bureau of the Census figures and therefore is not subject to sampling error, this quantity is zero.)

(c) Add the answers from steps (a) and (b) above and extract the square root.

(d) Multiply the answer from step (c) by the rate. The result is the approximate standard error of the rate. This procedure normally gives an overestimate of the true sampling error.

Example:

There were 3.1 bed-disability days per person per year for males 15-24 years of age living in urban areas (table 4). The standard

error for the numerator of 20,200,000 bed-days is 2,200,000, and the denominator of 6,529,000 (table 17) has no sampling error, since this estimate has been adjusted to Bureau of the Census figures. Completing the computation as follows:

$$3.1 \sqrt{\left(\frac{2,200,000}{20,200,000}\right)^2 + 0}$$

yields 0.3 as the standard error of 3.1 bed-disability days per person per year for males 15-24 years of age residing in urban areas.

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Disability

Disability.—Disability is a general term used to describe any temporary or long-term reduction of a person's activity as a result of an acute or chronic condition.

Disability days are classified according to whether they are days of restricted activity, bed-days, hospital days, work-loss days, or school-loss days. All hospital days are, by definition, days of bed disability; all days of bed disability are, by definition, days of restricted activity. The converse form of these statements is, of course, not true. Days lost from work and days lost from school are special terms which apply to the working and school-age populations only, but these, too, are days of restricted activity. Hence, "days of restricted activity" is the most inclusive term used to describe disability days.

Restricted-activity day.—A day of restricted activity is a day when a person cuts down on his usual activities for the whole of that day on account of an illness or an injury. The term "usual activities" for any day means the things that the person would ordinarily do on that day. For children under school age, "usual activities" depend upon whatever the usual pattern is for the child's day which will, in turn, be affected by the age of the child, weather conditions, and so forth. For retired or elderly persons, "usual activities" might consist of almost no activity, but cutting down on even a small amount for as much as a day would constitute restricted activity. On Sundays or holidays "usual activities" are taken to be the things the person usually does on such days—going to church, playing golf, visiting friends or relatives, or staying at home and listening to the radio, reading, looking at television, and so forth.

Restricted activity does not imply complete inactivity but it does imply only the minimum of "usual activities." A special nap for an hour after lunch does not constitute cutting down on usual activities, nor does the elimination of a heavy chore, such as cleaning ashes out of the furnace or hanging out the wash. If a farmer or housewife carries on only the minimum of the day's chores, however, this is a day of restricted activity.

A day spent in bed or a day home from work or school because of illness or injury is, of course, a restricted-activity day.

Bed-disability day.—A bed-disability day, sometimes for brevity referred to as a "bed-day," is a day on which a person was kept in bed either all or most of the day because of an illness or an injury. "All or most of the day" is defined as more than half of the daylight hours. All hospital days are included as bed-disability days even if the patient was not actually in bed at the hospital.

Person-days of restricted activity, bed disability, etc.—Person-days of restricted activity, bed disability, and so forth are days of the various forms of disability experienced by any one person. The sum of days for all persons in a group represents an unduplicated count of all days of disability for the group.

Demographic, Social, and Economic Terms

Age.—The age recorded for each person is the age at last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and grouped in a variety of distributions depending upon the purpose of the table.

Income of family or of unrelated individuals.—Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of the family of which he is a member. Within the household all persons related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family. Unrelated individuals are classified according to their own income.

The income recorded is the total of all income received by members of the family (or by an unrelated individual) in the 12-month period preceding the week of interview. Income from all sources is included, e.g., wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, help from relatives, and so forth.

Major activity.—All persons, 6 years old or over, are classified according to their major activity during the 12-month period prior to the week of interview. The "major" activity, in case more than one is reported, is the one at which the person spent the most time during the 12-month period. Children under 6 years of age are classified as "preschool." All persons aged 6-16 years are classified as "school-age."

The categories of major activity used in this report for persons aged 17 years and over are: usually working, usually keeping house, retired, and other. For several reasons these categories are not comparable with somewhat similarly named categories in official Federal labor force statistics. First, the responses concerning major activity are accepted without detailed questioning, since the objective of the question is not to estimate the numbers of persons in labor force categories but to identify crudely certain population groups which may have differing health problems. Second, the figures represent the major activity over the period of an entire year, whereas official labor force statistics relate to a much shorter period, usually one week. Third, the minimum age for usually working persons is age 17 in the U. S. National Health Survey and the official labor force categories include all persons age 14 or older. Finally in the definitions of specific categories which follow, certain marginal groups are classified differently to simplify procedures.

Usually working includes persons 17 years of age or older who are paid employees; self employed in their own business, profession, or in farming; or unpaid employees in a family business or farm. Work around the house, or volunteer or unpaid work, such as for a church, etc., is not counted as working.

Usually keeping house includes female persons 17 years of age or older whose major activity is described as "keeping house" and who cannot be classified as "working."

Retired includes persons 45 years old or over who consider themselves to be retired. In case of doubt, a person 45 years of age or older is counted as retired if he, or she, has either voluntarily or involuntarily stopped working, is not looking for work, and is not described as "keeping house." A retired person may or may not be unable to work.

Other in this report includes males 17 years of age or older not classified as "working," or "retired" and females 17 years of age or older not classified as "working," "keeping house," or "retired." Persons aged 17 years and over who are going to school are included in this group.

Residence.—Residence is the term used to signify the division of the United States into urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm populations. The definition of urban and rural areas is the same as that used in the 1950 Census.

Urban.—The urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages; (b) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "Towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties; (c) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, around cities of 50,000 or more; and (d) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural.

Rural farm.—The rural-farm population includes all rural residents living on farms. In deciding whether the members of a household live on a farm or ranch, the statement of the respondent is accepted with the following exceptions. Persons who pay cash rent for house and yard only are classified as nonfarm even if the surrounding area is farm land. Furthermore, all persons in institutions, summer camps, motels, and tourist camps which are located in farm areas are classified as nonfarm.

Rural nonfarm.—The rural-nonfarm population includes all of the remaining rural population.

Region.—For the purpose of classifying the population by geographic area, the States are grouped into four regions. These regions, which correspond to those used by the Bureau of the Census, are as follows:

<u>Region</u>	<u>States Included</u>
Northeast	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania
North Central	Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas
South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas
West	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii

APPENDIX III

QUESTIONNAIRE

The items below show the exact content and wording of the basic questionnaire used in the nationwide household survey of the U. S. National Health Survey. The actual questionnaire is designed for a household as a unit and includes additional spaces for reports on more than one person, condition, accident or hospitalization. Such repetitive spaces are omitted in this illustration.

CONFIDENTIAL The National Health Survey is authorized by Public Law 62-2 of the 81st Congress (70 Stat. 457, 47 Stat. 901). All information which is obtained from this survey is for official use only and will be used only for persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey and will not be disclosed or referred to others for any other purposes (70 F.R. 1697).

Form HHS-1
10-1-54

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF CENSUS
ATTENDING ALL PERSONS, ADDRESS FROM THE
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

1. The interviewee
of
On telephone

2. (a) Address of the apartment or flat
(b) Mailing address if not shown in (a)

3. Sex
4. Age
5. Height
6. Weight
7. Date of birth
8. Serial No.

9. Is this house on a farm or ranch? ☐ Yes ☐ No

10. What is the telephone number here?
☐ No place

11. In case I've overlooked anything what is the best time to call?

12. Are there any other living quarters, occupied or vacant, in this building (apartment)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

13. Does anyone else living in this building use YOUR ENTRANCE to get to his living quarters? ☐ Yes ☐ No

14. Are all units in this apartment houses?

15. Is there any other building on this property for people to live in, either occupied or vacant? ☐ Yes ☐ No

INSTRUCTIONS
If "Yes" to questions 12, 13 or 14 apply instructions of a dwelling unit to determine whether one or more additional questionnaires should be filled out and whether the listing is to be corrected.

15. RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLDS

Item	1	2	3	4	5	6
Entire household	Date	Time	Date	Time	Date	Time
Callbacks for refusal, etc.	Col. No.	Time				

16. REASON FOR NON-INTERVIEW

TYPE	A	B	C	D
Refusal	<input type="checkbox"/> Refusal	<input type="checkbox"/> Absent - not reached	<input type="checkbox"/> Not reached by mistake	<input type="checkbox"/> Interviewer not obtained
Not reached	<input type="checkbox"/> No reach - no requested calls	<input type="checkbox"/> Vacant - seasonal	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied by mistake	<input type="checkbox"/> Interviewer not obtained
Temporarily absent	<input type="checkbox"/> Temporarily absent	<input type="checkbox"/> Unusually absent	<input type="checkbox"/> Unusually absent	<input type="checkbox"/> Interviewer not obtained
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)

Comments on non-interview

17. Signature of Interviewer

18. Title

Special instructions

1. (a) What is the name of the head of this household? (Enter name in last column.)
(b) What are the names of all other persons who live here? (List all persons who usually live here and all persons who have no usual place of residence elsewhere. List three persons in the prescribed order.)
(c) Do any (other) lodgers or roomers live here? ☐ Yes ☐ No
(d) Is there anyone else who lives here who is now away on business? On a visit? Temporarily in a hospital? ☐ Yes ☐ No
(e) Is there anyone else staying here now? ☐ Yes ☐ No
(f) Do any of the people in this household have a home elsewhere? ☐ Yes (if so, in questionnaire) ☐ No (if so, in questionnaire)

2. How are you related to the head of the household? (Enter relationship to head, for example head, wife, daughter, grandchild, etc. in last column. If lodger, lodger's wife, etc.)

3. How old were you on your last birthday?

4. Race (Check one box for each person)

5. Sex (Check one box for each person)

6. Are you now married, widowed, divorced, separated or never married? (Check one box for each person)

7. What is the highest grade you completed in school? (Circle highest grade completed or check "None")

8. (a) Male and 17 years old or over, ask:
(b) Did you ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States?
(c) If "Yes," ask:
(d) Are you now in the Armed Forces, not counting the reserves?
(e) If "Yes," enter this year in first column.
(f) Was any of your service during a war or was in peace time only?
(g) If "War," ask:
(h) During which war did you serve?
(i) If "Peace time," only ask:
(j) Was any of your service between June 27, 1950 and January 31, 1955?

9. (a) What were you doing most of the past 12 months (For males): working or doing something else?
(For females): working, keeping house or doing something else?
(b) Something else? checked and person is 15 years old or over, ask:
(c) Are you retired?

10. (a) Working "in 9's," ask:
(b) Were you working last week or the week before?
(c) If any entry in 9's (a) or (b), ask:
(d) Did you work at a job or business at any time last week or the week before?
(e) If "No" in 9's (a) or (b), ask:
(f) Even though you did not work last week or the week before, do you have a job or business?

NOTE: Beginning with question 11 you are to interview for himself or herself each adult person who is at home.

Table A (Accidents and Injuries)	
Line No from Table 1	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>1 When did it happen? Year: _____ (If the year is 1959 or 1960, also enter the month)</p> <p>Month: _____</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%; text-align: right;"> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Accident happened last week or the week before</p> </div> </div>
2	<p>At the time of the accident, what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Accident happened last week or the week before</p>
3(a)	Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to q 7)
	(b) Was more than one motor vehicle involved? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (more than one) <input type="checkbox"/> No
	(c) Was it (either one) moving at the time? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to q 7)
4	Were you outside the vehicle, getting in or out of it, a passenger or were you the driver?
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Outside</div> <div>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Getting in or out</div> <div>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Passenger</div> <div>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Driver</div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">If "Outside"</p>
5 (a)	How did the accident happen?
	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column;"> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Collision between motor vehicle and person riding on bicycle, on streetcar, on railroad train, on horse drawn vehicle</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Collision between motor vehicle and person who was walking, running or standing</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____</div> </div>
(b)	What kind of motor vehicle was involved?
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Car</div> <div>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Taxi</div> <div>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Bus</div> <div>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Truck</div> <div>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle (Go to question 6)</div> <div>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____</div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">If "Getting in or out," "Passenger" or "Driver"</p>
6 (a)	How did the accident happen?
	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column;"> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Collision with another motor vehicle on roadway</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Collision with some other object on roadway (Specify object) _____</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Came to sudden stop on roadway</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Ran off roadway</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____</div> </div>
(b)	What kind of motor vehicle were you in (getting in) (getting out of) when the accident happened?
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Car</div> <div>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Taxi</div> <div>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Bus</div> <div>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Truck</div> <div>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle (Go to question 6)</div> <div>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____</div> </div>

7 How did the accident happen?

1. ☐ Any injury involving a un controlled fire or explosion

2. ☐ Any injury involving the discharge of a firearm.

3. ☐ Any injury from an accident involving a non motor vehicle in motion
 (streetcar, railroad train, airplane, boat, bicycle, horse drawn
 vehicle)

4. ☐ Any injury inflicted by machinery (hoist or motor driven) while in
 operation (Specify type) _____

5. ☐ Any injury inflicted by edge or point of knife, scissors, nail or
 other cutting or piercing implement

6. ☐ Any injury inflicted by foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other
 orifices

7. ☐ Any injury inflicted by animal or insect

8. ☐ Any injury inflicted by poisonous substance swallowed (Specify
 substance) _____

9. ☐ Fall on stairs or steps or from a height

10. ☐ All other falls

11. ☐ Runged into object or person towards and collisions between persons
 including striking, punching, kicking, etc.

12. ☐ Struck by moving object include objects held in own hand or hand of
 other person, iron falling, lifting or thrown objects

13. ☐ Running or stepping on sharp or rough object include wounds from
 splinters, broken glass, etc.

14. ☐ Caught in, pinched or crushed (1) a, between two moving objects or between
 a moving and a stationary object

15. ☐ Crush in contact with hot object or substance or open flame

16. ☐ Lifting or other exertion

17. ☐ Twisting, bending, etc.

18. ☐ Other (Specify how accident happened) _____

8 (a) Where did the accident happen at home or some other place?

1 ☐ At home (inside house) 2 ☐ At home (adjacent premises) ☐ Some other place

If "Some other place," ask:

(b) What kind of place was it?

3 ☐ Street and highway 6 ☐ School, (including school premises)

4 ☐ Farm 7 ☐ Place of recreation and sports, except at school

5 ☐ Industrial place and premises 8 ☐ Other (Specify) _____

9 Were you at work at your job or business when the accident happened?

1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No 3. ☐ While in Armed Services 4. ☐ Under 17 at time of accident

FOOTNOTES AND COMMENTS

<p>Card A</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>Check List of Chronic Conditions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asthma 2. Hay fever 3. Tuberculosis 4. Chronic bronchitis 5. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble 6. Rheumatic fever 7. Hardening of the arteries 8. High blood pressure 9. Heart trouble 10. Stroke 11. Trouble with varicose veins 12. Hemorrhoids or piles 13. Tumor, cyst or growth 14. Chronic gallbladder or liver trouble 15. Stomach ulcer 16. Any other chronic stomach trouble 17. Kidney stones or chronic kidney trouble 18. Arthritis or rheumatism 19. Mental illness 20. Diabetes 21. Thyroid trouble or goiter 22. Any allergy 23. Epilepsy 24. Chronic nervous trouble 25. Cancer 26. Chronic skin trouble 27. Hernia or rupture 28. Prostate trouble 	<p>Card C</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For: Workers and other persons except Housewives and Children</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not able to work at all at present. 2. Able to work but limited in amount of work or kind of work. 3. Able to work but limited in kind or amount of other activities. 4. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card E</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For: Children from 6 through 16 years old</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not able to go to school at all at present time. 2. Able to go to school but limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance. 3. Able to go to school but limited in other activities. 4. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card G</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confined to the house all the time, except in emergencies. 2. Able to go outside but need the help of another person in getting around outside. 3. Able to go outside alone but have trouble in getting around freely. 4. Not limited in any of these ways.
<p>Card B</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>Check List of Selected Impairments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deafness or serious trouble with hearing 2. Serious trouble with seeing, even when wearing glasses 3. Cleft palate 4. Any speech defect 5. Missing fingers, hand, or arm — toes, foot, or leg 6. Cerebral palsy 7. Paralysis of any kind 8. Repeated trouble with back or spine 9. Club foot 10. Any permanent stiffness or deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm or back 11. Condition present since birth 	<p>Card D</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For: Housewife</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not able to keep house at all at present. 2. Able to keep house but limited in amount or kind of housework. 3. Able to keep house but limited in kind or amount of other activities. 4. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card F</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For: Children under 6 years old</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children. 2. Able to play with other children but limited in amount or kind of play. 4. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card H</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>Family income during past 12 months</p> <p>Group 1. Under \$500 (including loss)</p> <p>Group 2. \$500 — \$999</p> <p>Group 3. \$1,000 — \$1,999</p> <p>Group 4. \$2,000 — \$2,999</p> <p>Group 5. \$3,000 — \$3,999</p> <p>Group 6. \$4,000 — \$4,999</p> <p>Group 7. \$5,000 — \$6,999</p> <p>Group 8. \$7,000 — \$9,999</p> <p>Group 9. \$10,000 and over</p>

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Public Health Service Publication No 584

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Disability days, United States, July 1959-June 1960, statistics on volume of restricted-activity days and had disability days by age, sex, residence, family income, region, and major activity. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1959-June 1960. Washington, U. S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, 1961.

50 p. tables, diagrs. 26cm. (U. S. Health statistics, ser. B29)

U. S. Public Health Service, Publication no. 584-1129

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